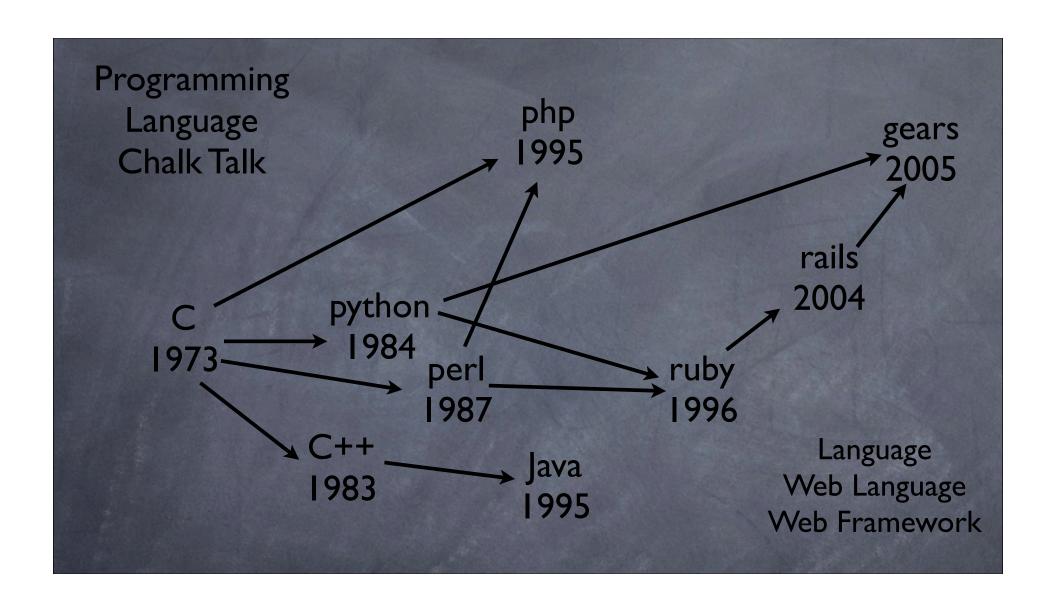
Looking Beyond Rails SI539 - Charles Severance

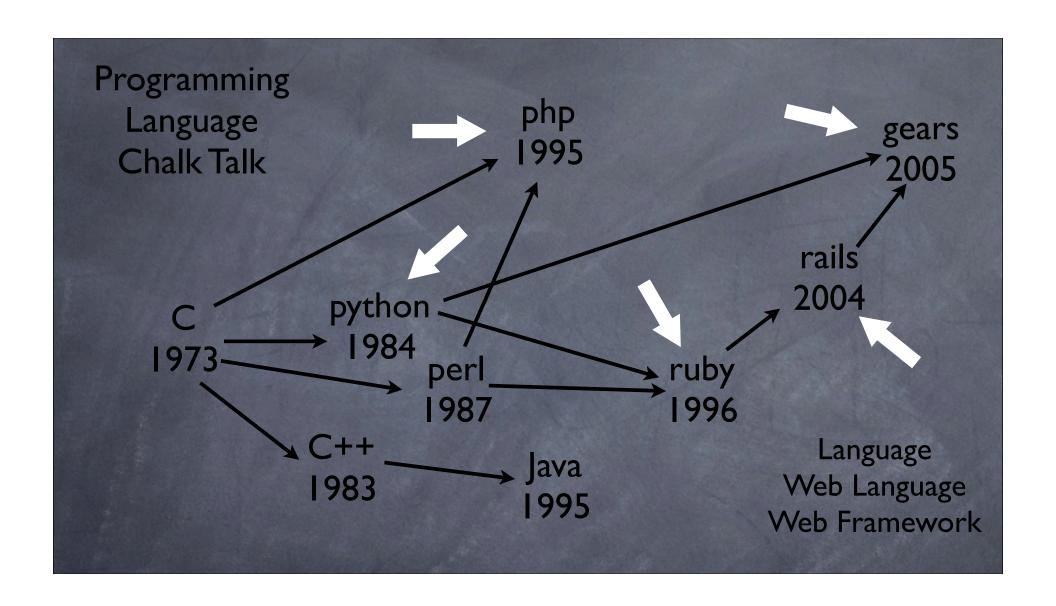
Outline

- Why Ruby on Rails?
- Programming Languages Beyond Ruby
- Database Access using Structured Query Language
- Web Frameworks Beyond Rails
 - The major shift in thinking w.r.t frameworks caused by Rails

Why Ruby on Rails?

- Very popular emerging web framework
- Excellent for quickly building new applications of moderate complexity without having to restructure the program as it grows
- Starts with best practices baked in
- Comes quite complete out of the box





Variables and Lines

Ruby Python PHP lasalle = 5lasalle = 5<?php |asalle = |asalle + 1|lasalle = lasalle + 1 puts lasalle print lasalle $\frac{1}{2}$ \$\text{lasalle} = 5; $\frac{1}{2}$ print \$lasalle . "\n"; Ruby and Python are similar ?> PHP likes \$ for variables and ends lines with; PHP uses a "line end character".

```
Ruby
abc = 12
if abc < 12 or abc > 15 then
puts "yes"
else
puts "no"
end
```

```
Python
abc = 12
if abc < 12 or abc > 15:
  print 'yes'
else:
  print 'no'
```

```
PHP
<!php

$abc = 12;
if ( $abc < 10 || $abc > 15 ) {
  print "yes\n";
} else {
  print "no\n";
}

!>
```

PHP uses braces for blocks
Ruby uses end for blocks
Python uses colon: and
whitespace to indicate blocks

```
Ruby
for it in [0, 1, 2]
puts it
end
```

Python

for it in [0, 1, 2]:

print it

```
PHP
<!php

foreach ( array(0,1,2) as $it ) {
    print $it . "\n";
}

!>
```

Python and Ruby have simpler syntax for for loops.

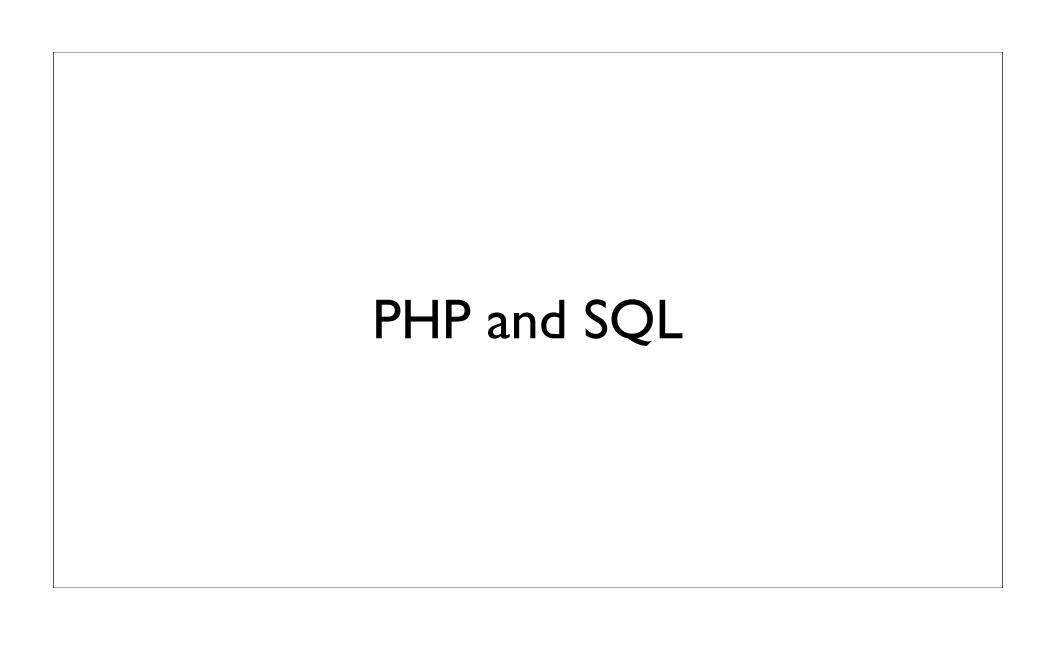
Again we see braces, end and indentation for blocks.

Python Versus Ruby

- Ruby was inspired by Python Ruby wants to be a "better Python"
 - Improving the object oriented syntax (def methods)
- Whitespace is significant in Python
- Blocks are indicated by : and indentation instead of then end
- The languages are very similar because Ruby was inspired by Python

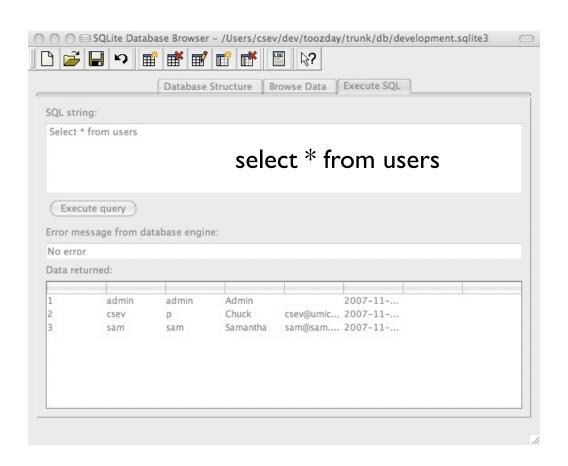
PHP versus Ruby

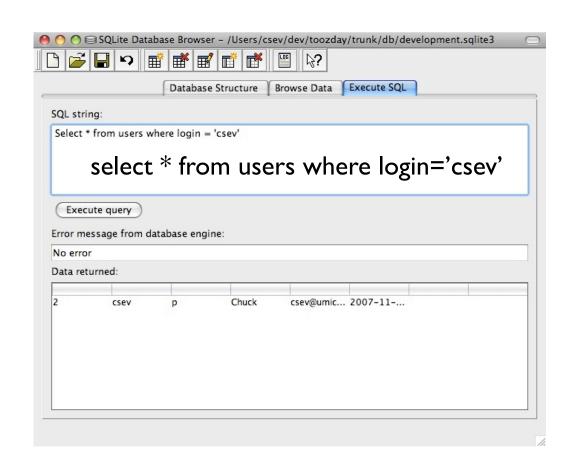
- A lot of syntax in PHP Inspired by C
- Lines must end with semi-colon;
- All variables start with dollar-sign
- Blocks begin and end with curly braces { }
- PHP takes inspiration from the C language

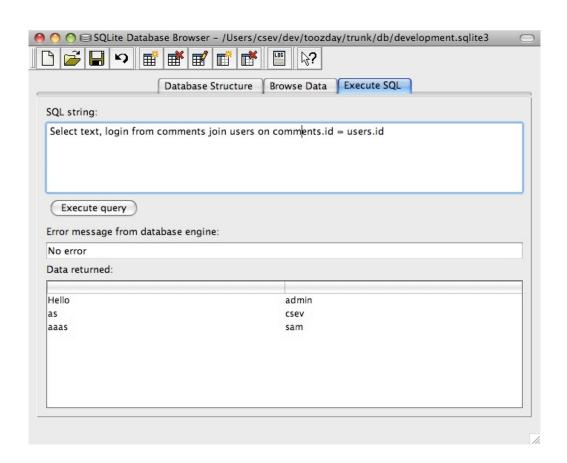


Structured Query Language

- While there are frameworks in PHP such as CakePHP or Akeleos, these are not commonly used
- PHP generally accesses the database directly using SQL rather than using a layer







select text,login from comments join users on comments.id = users.id

PHP and SQL

- In classic PHP, we connect to a database and issue an SQL query in the PHP view code
- SQL queries return "row sets"
- We loop through row sets much like we loop through arrays.
- SQL is very efficient but also non-portable across databases from different vendors :(
- Rails models provide "logical view" of databases as objects

```
<hI>User List</hI>
User
 E-Mail
 <?php
   mysql_connect("localhost","dbacct","abc123");
   mysql_select_db("development");
   $userlist = mysql_query("select * from users");
  while ($row = mysql_fetch_assoc($userlist)) {
     print "$row[name]";
     print "$row[email]";
?>
```

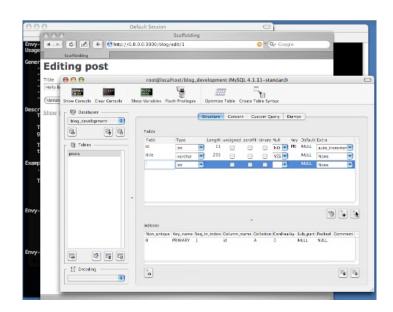


Web Frameworks

- Rails showed a new way of thinking about database persistence and how to store and retrieve data from the database
- Rails showed that Object-Relational-Mapping did not have to be difficult

Twenty Minute Blog - Rails

- David Heinemeier Hansson
- To some degree this is a "throw down" - other frameworks have been "served"
- He uses an early version of Railsno migrations
- The use of scaffolding



http://www.rubyonrails.org/screencasts

Akelos - www.akelos.org

- An imitation of everything that Rails does with the PHP language
- There are subtle differences
- You should feel very comfortable other than the PHP language
- Bermi Femer Barcelona

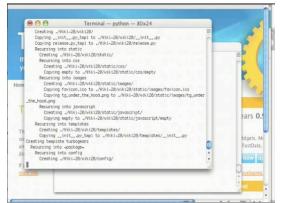
http://www.akelos.org/screencasts





- Written in Python
- Very much follows "Don't Repeat Yourself" and "Convention over Configuration"
- Slightly different approaches when compared to Rails





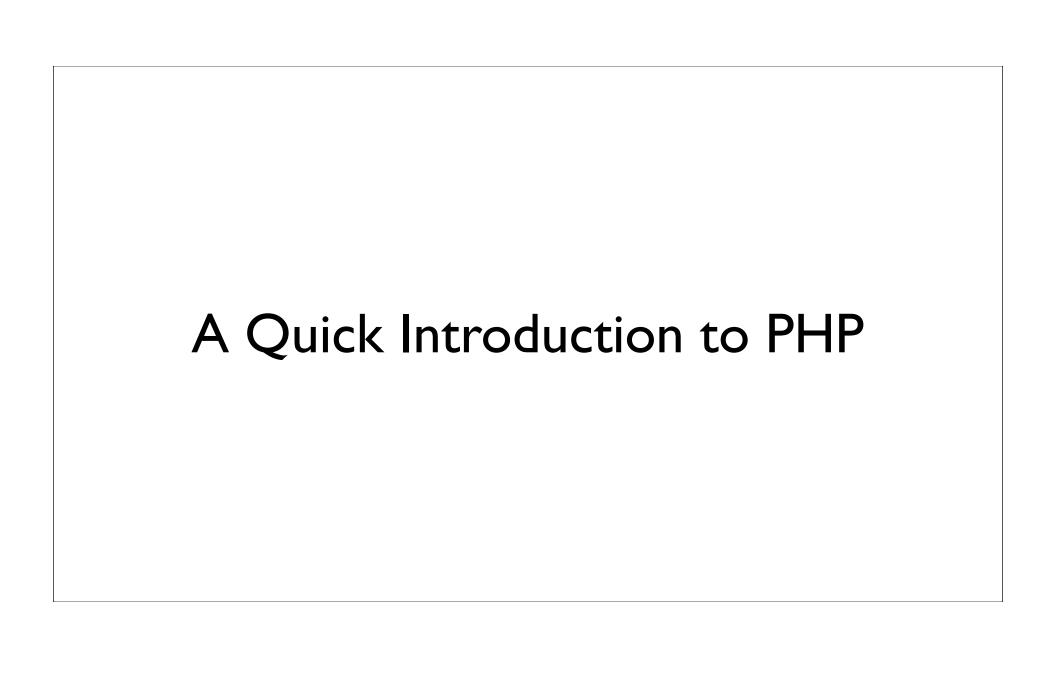
http://showmedo.com/videos/series?name=TurboGears20MinWiki

Please Watch Three Videos

- Ruby on Rails 20 minute Blog The Throw-down
 - http://www.rubyonrails.org/screencasts
- Akelos PHP Rails Style
 - http://www.akelos.org/screencasts
- TurboGears Python direct competitor to Rails
 - http://showmedo.com/videos/series?name=TurboGears20MinWiki

Concepts

- Be able to recognize a code sequence as coming from Rails, Python, or PHP
- Be able to describe the difference between a web framework like Akelos, Rails, or Turbogears and a language like Ruby, Python, or Php



PHP is a View Language

- While frameworks like Akelos mold PHP into a Model-View-Controller environment, this is not typical of the billions of lines of existing PHP code which you will encounter
- Most PHP programming is done in the view effectively in Rails it is as
 if the whole language were the .rhtml files and PHP is like ERB. The
 PHP files are effectively view files.
- If you enter a PHP project do not expect them to use something like Akelos expect them to do view programming in PHP files.

RHTML .vs. PHP

```
<hl>hl>Header One</hl>
Hello
<i = 4</p>
i = i + 3
```

```
<h1>Header One</h1>
Hello
<!php
$i = 4;
$i = $i + 3;
print $i . "\n";
!>
There
```

Controller/View versus PHP

```
def x
  if params[:pw] == "secret"
    @msg = "Good guess"
  else
    @msg = "Try Again"
  end
  end

Guess: <%= @msg %>
```

http://localhost:3000/One/x?pw=secret

Learning PHP

- Many books
- Great Sample code all over the web
- www.php.net/tut.php
- Google: php tutorials



Advantages

- PHP
- Widely available
- Inexpensive hosting
- Many developers with experience
- Many books
- Great for small projects

- Ruby / Rails
- Ruby has a cleaner syntax
- Even the simplest application is organized in a professional manner
- Can build more complex applications with less attention to adjusting the application structure as the code base grows

Summary

- Rails is a very strong web framework
- Rails has had a great deal of influence on the creation of other web frameworks in other languages
- PHP is still by far the most popular and it is good to know PHP as well as Ruby in the real world